

general confusion that ensued, Miss Ophelia made her escape to her room. She saw, at once, that it would do no good to say anything more; for Marie had no indefinite capacity for hysterics; and, after this, whenever her husband or Eva's wishes with regard to the servants were alluded to, she always found it convenient to set one in operation. Miss Ophelia, therefore, did the next best thing she could for Tom—she wrote a letter to Mrs. Shelby for him, stating his troubles, and urging them to send to his relief.

The next day Tom and Adolph, and some half a dozen other servants, were marched down to a slave warehouse, to await the convenience of the trader, who was going to make up a lot for auction.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1852.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We again thank our friends for the interest they have taken in sending us new subscribers, for the promptness with which they are sending their own subscriptions, and for the many kind words contained in their letters. Our subscription list now is much larger than it has ever been, and still it is increasing. What say our friends to putting it up to twenty thousand this year? As many are still soliciting subscribers, we again publish the Prospects.

PROSPECTS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTEY, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The National Era is an Anti-Slavery, Literary, and Political newspaper, published weekly, at Washington, D. C., by G. Bailey. Its character may be learned by the following statement of principles.

"We believe—

In the unity and common origin of the human race;

In the doctrine that God made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell upon all the face of the earth;

In the golden rule—"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you";

In the Higher Law—"It is better to obey God than man";

In Liberty, as the fundamental condition of Human Progress and Perfection;

In Law, as the Defence, not Destroyer, of Liberty;

In Order, as the result of Liberty established and protected, not subverted by Law;

In the American Union, not as an end, but as a means—a means to the establishment of Liberty and Justice, worthy of support only so long as it shall answer these great ends.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—

"That all men are created equal;

"That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;

"That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

"That to secure these rights Governments are established among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;

"That whenever any Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

We hold these truths to be applicable at all times, to all men, of whatever clime or complexion, and are therefore the uncompromising foe of all forms of Slavery, personal, political, spiritual, whether at home or abroad; and the advocate of all laws and usages having a tendency to equalize the conditions of all men, to secure to all equal opportunities for the enjoyment of liberty, acquisition of property, and pursuit of happiness.

These are the Principles that have controlled and will continue to control us in conducting the National Era, which is responsible for no Party, as no Party is responsible for it, owing allegiance alone to God and Humanity.

The Literary Department of the Era speaks for itself. To the corps of contributors who have heretofore enriched it, we shall add from time to time as our means shall warrant.

Much attention will be devoted, during the ensuing Congress, to the preparation of concise, clear, and accurate reports of its proceedings and debates, with such explanations and comments as may be deemed necessary.

The terms of the paper are as follows:

Single copy, one year - - - \$2

Three copies, one year - - - 5

Five copies, one year - - - 8

Ten copies, one year - - - 15

Single copy, six months - - - 1

Ten copies, six months - - - 8

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 25 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber who they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

We regret to learn that the distinguished Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Chase), has been summoned home, in consequence of the serious illness of a member of his family.

We see it stated, in rather an ambiguous way, in some of the newspapers from abroad, that M. Kosuth has been summoned to the Grand Jury of this District. It is true that he was summoned to testify in certain libel cases then pending, but the summons was almost immediately recalled. In the libel cases referred to, as we learn the Grand Jury have found three presentments against Henry De Anna—two for libelling Mrs. Tochnan, late Major, Jagello, and one for libelling her husband, Major G. Tochnan, of Italy.

Natural Intelligence.

We are authorized to state that Major Tochnan is not responsible for this annoyance to which Governor Kosuth has been subjected, as he was not summoned at his instance.

BARRETT'S MUSEUM at Philadelphia was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening, December 30. Mr. Spooner, the proprietor, is said to have lost \$50,000.

FRANCE—ALARM IN ENGLAND.—The New York Tribune gives an extract from a private letter from London, dated December 12, which says:

"I learned through Lord Paget, Director of the Ordnance, that the British Government are a good deal alarmed at the supposition that Louis Napoleon will unite with Austria and Russia to put down England and Liberty in Europe, and that the Government dockyards are alive with as many men as can get round the ships, getting them ready for sea."

KOSUTH has been invited by the authorities of Boston to visit that city. A resolution of welcome to Kosuth has been adopted by the Indiana Senate, and passed to a third reading in the House.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE have fixed upon the first day of June as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for holding the next National Democratic Convention.

How JOSEPH JOHNSON, Governor elect of Virginia, took the oath of office at Richmond on Thursday last.

RECEPTION OF KOSUTH BY THE PRESIDENT.

The reader will find, in another place, an account of the reception of Kosuth by the President. The speech of the President, the admirable sentiment and devotion—admirable, no less for what it leaves unsaid, than for what it says. The reply of Mr. Fillmore is cold and unimpressive, marked by governmental reserve and caution, reflecting but dimly the popular sentiment in favor of Liberty.

But, two things will attract the attention of the people of Europe. Kosuth, the political refugee from Austrian and Russian tyranny, is received with formal honor by the Chief Executive of the United States, and the President styles him "Governor Kosuth," which, to a European mind, will imply a recognition of the rightfulness of that title.

Thus, while timid members of Congress are frightening themselves with the spectre of intervention, our cautious Administration has already intervened—for to say nothing of an antecedent action, its formal reception and recognition of "Governor Kosuth," hated, feared, and proscribed by the Despotisms of Europe, is a denial of their pretensions, a rebuke to their usurpations, positive encouragement to the cause of Revolution.

The editor of a newspaper, more gifted with words than wisdom, remarked that Kosuth had utterly failed in his mission, and would soon return to Europe. In what point has he failed? He has had such a reception from the people as no man has had in this country since the time of Lafayette. He has turned the attention of the American Public more particularly to foreign affairs, and aroused them generally to the necessity of making their influence felt, in some form or other, in behalf of European Freedom. For a month, Congress and the Press have done little more than discuss the principles which he is so powerfully inculcating. From all parts of the Union he is receiving invitations of welcome, and tokens of sympathy and aid. The Great West is rising up to greet him, and soon his eloquence will arouse the tyrant-hating masses on our Western waters. At no distant day, we predict, the principles he urges will be incorporated into our foreign policy. And why? They are principles which have long been lumbering in the hearts of the People, and all that was needed to quicken them into activity was "the hour and the man."

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We have devoted much space on our fourth page to foreign news. The position of Europe is so critical, the signs of an approaching conflict, world-wide in its consequences, are so plain, that the American People cannot be too well informed of the progress of events abroad.

Still later intelligence shows that the Absolute Powers seem to regard the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, not as permanent, but merely preliminary to the re-establishment of Legitimacy; and that the relations of France and England by no means satisfactory. The truth is, England, as the only great Power of the Old World possessing a Constitutional Government, is obnoxious to the Continental Despotisms. While she stands with her might undiminished, with the current of Popular Opinion constantly setting towards Republicanism, and affords a home to the revolutionary refugees from the Continent, there can be no peace, no safety for them. Should they succeed in establishing the military despotism of Napoleon, or in using him for the restoration of Legitimacy in France, their next step, probably, would be, to impair the resources of England, by prohibitory acts upon her Continental commerce, and this might be followed by other and more hostile measures.

The English Government and People are evidently concerned at the aspect of affairs. The Future is lowering, and in the terrible conflict that seems imminent, they are beginning to cast anxious looks to their transatlantic brethren. The subject of an alliance with this country is discussed with much interest by their newspapers, and the London Times, hitherto notorious for its friendship for the Absolute Powers, and its libels on American looks forward to the time when the most effectual ally of England may be found in the American Union.

However this may be, we rejoice at the increase of fraternal feeling between their People, and in the spirit, though not forms, of their institutions. We fully agree with Mr. Walker, who is doing much to produce a better understanding between the English and the Americans, that, should the time come, when Europe, under the bloody flag of Despotism, should be arrayed for the overthrow of England, it would be the duty of the United States to interpose its power in support of a nation which, despite its aristocracy, and the vices of its institutions, has a Constitutional Government, and one which is constantly drifting towards more popular forms. Let England be crippled by such a Despotism combination, let it be reduced to the condition of a second-rate Power, and rendered thereby subordinate to Absolutism, and the question of Peace or War would no longer be optional with us. The battle of the world's empire would have to be fought between Republican America and Cossack Europe.

A writer in one of our city papers, some time since, suggested that the antagonism of England to Russia was purely selfish, growing out of the danger to British possessions in the East from the advancing power of the Czar—that it was this which made her anxious to commit the United States to a hostile attitude in relation to Continental Despotisms. Grant all this, and yet, when the conflict shall come, it will be a struggle on the side of the Absolutists for universal empire, so that, no matter what material interests England may have at stake, she will be forced into the position of a Defender of the Cause of Popular Government. This of itself would tend to liberalize her institutions, and enhance the power of the Republican Element in her empire, which is the true antagonist of Absolutism. Around her standard would cluster the hopes of Freedom—she would be recognised by the Republicans of Europe as the foe of their Oppressors.

In such a crisis, with the World embattled, would England be left alone to struggle for the Liberties of mankind? The writer referred to says our true policy would be to remain at peace—to let England alone—we could monopolize the trade of the world—the commercial power of our great rival would receive a fatal blow—the ultimate result of such a struggle would be, the prostration of England, and the aggrandizement of the United States! Here is counsel that would disgrace the Pitt England in arms, pouring out blood and treasure for the overthrow of Despotism, and the American Union meanwhile engaged in the honorable business of stealing her trade and cutting off her resources! The world's battle between the antagonistic Principles of Liberty and Slavery, going on, and this Model Republic, like Wirt's sublime patriot in the Revolution, crying: "Beef! Beef! Nations bleed at every pore, and we coining money from carnage! Soldiers never presented so lathsome an aspect as this would be, and if fire and brimstone out of Heaven were not rained upon us,

as it would be because God had reserved us for a more terrible retribution than fell upon the accursed cities of the plain.

NOTES DIVINUM.

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

The sky is black: the earth is cold:
The laboring moon gives little light:
Wild gusts in ghastly tones unfold
The secrets of the deep, dread night.
And glimmering round and round me glide
The wraiths of the midnight hour,
Close-linked with shadowy spirits that ride
The dusky hours of eve and morn.

Ghostly images, that haunt the sight,
Of sin and crime, that wait and wait,
Have been my guests for hours to-night,
And still are passing to and fro.
Ah, woe-a-way! and so they may!
They do not tell the story of my life:
Night of it truer than the day:
Peace often falls far from strife.

A year goes on: a year comes in:
How swiftly and how still they pass!
What mission had the year that's been?
What mission hath the year to be?
Oh, brother man! look wisely back,
Along the far and fading days,
And closely scan the crowded track
On which the light of memory plays.

The friend with whom you part your wine
A year ago—how is he now?
The sister you loved so dearly—
Still bright and rosy in her brow—
The wife upon whose pillow breast
Mistaken doubts and caring care
Were ever gently laid to rest—
Where are they now, my brother—where?

In vain you start, and look around!
In vain the involuntary call:
The grave-yard has an added mound
For wife, or child, or friend—all.
And downward to the dust with them,
How many garnered hopes have gone!
Yet they were those ye thought to stem
The tide of time with, pressing on.

Ah, hope is such a flattering cheat,
We scarce can choose but heed him; he
We see and feel his bold deceit,
Yet trust him still, to still deceive.
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Hon. James C. Jones, of Tennessee; Hon. Gilchrist Porter, of Missouri.

Committee of Invitation.—Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina; Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. W. Bradley, of Maine.

Committee on Ceremonies.—Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee; Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina; Hon. T. Yates Walsh, of Maryland.

The dinner will be given at the National Hotel, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The subscribers and other members of the Senate and House of Representatives may procure tickets at the offices of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the respective Houses.

W. M. GWIN, Chairman.

R. H. STANTON, Secretary.

The Committee on Ceremonies is made up exclusively of slaveholders, and the Committee of Arrangements is controlled by them. This is in accordance with the usual tactics of our Southern friends. Their first effort is to prevent a liberal movement; and, failing in this, their next effort is to secure the control and guidance of it. The first place they always assume, as a matter of right divine; and our friends from the free States seem to think it belongs to them.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

A NEW PHASE OF SECTIONALISM.

The proceedings of the House, last week, on the resolution proposing the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Governor Kosuth, and invite him to a seat within that of that body, will attract the attention of the country.

In accordance with official instructions, our minister at Constantinople had interposed his influence to secure the release of Kosuth. Under a resolution adopted by the last Congress, the Chief Executive had despatched a national vessel, to bring him to our shores. On his arrival, the President, in his annual message, referring to the subject, submitted to Congress the question of his reception. Both Houses, after some consideration, passed a resolution, extending him a cordial welcome, and this was communicated to Kosuth by the President, through a special messenger, who also invited him officially to visit the Capital.

The Senate, by way of completing its set of courtesy, appointed a Committee to wait upon him on his arrival, and invite him to a seat in its hall. The majority of the House of Representatives, desirous of harmonizing with the Senate and Executive in their civilities, attempted to pass a similar resolution; but a meagre minority, taking advantage of the complex system of rules by which the proceedings of the House can at any time be embarrassed, baffled this laudable design.

Kosuth arrived in Washington Tuesday, December 30th, and on the same day Mr. Carter moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up a resolution to appoint a Committee of five to introduce Governor Kosuth to the floor of the House. Those who voted for this motion were in favor of the resolution, with the exception of L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, who would support it with an amendment. Those who were against this motion were against the resolution. An analysis of the vote, therefore, will show the character of the opposition to Kosuth, and the quarter whence it emanated. The yeas and nays on the motion were as follows: [Published on our first page.]

The name of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is not recorded, owing, we presume, to absence at the moment the vote was taken. He was a violent opponent of the resolution of Mr. Carter.

The great majority of the affirmative vote is from free States, without distinction of party; to the honor of Free-Soilers, be it said, not one of their names appears in the negative. Those who voted in the negative—that is, any movement of courtesy towards Kosuth—we shall classify according to States and parties, as follows: [Published on our first page.]

